

Municipal Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes

Wednesday, December 9, 2015

Lake County Central Permit Facility, Libertyville

Chairman Drabicki called the meeting to order at 9 a.m. Attendees introduced themselves.

I. Approval of Minutes – September 23, 2015. Minutes approved by consensus.

II. Additions to the Agenda – None.

III. NPDES Phase II Update – Mike Novotney, SMC

IL EPA (Jeff Hutton) made a presentation to the Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup (DRWW) in November on proposed revisions to the new permit. The presentation is available on the DRWW website. These revisions have not been released to the general public and our understanding is they still have to be reviewed and approved by both IL EPA and US EPA, so they may or may not be contained in the final permit. IL EPA has not been able to provide a timeline for the release of the new permit.

Takeaways:

- Most prevalent public comments on public review draft: monitoring issues, how to handle climate change requirements, how to deal with environmental justice requirements.
- To address comments on monitoring issues, IL EPA is considering offering a suite of monitoring program options to permittees. Permittees would choose from these options and implement their selected program to comply with the permit requirements.
- Possible monitoring program options include collaborative watershed-scale monitoring such as the DRWW and Fox River Study Group.
- Other monitoring program options may include site-specific monitoring, instream monitoring, BMP performance monitoring, or sewershed-scale monitoring.
- Monitoring program options may also include the measurement of pollutant concentrations over time, sediment sampling, or outfall/discharge sampling.
- After issuance of the general MS4 permit, watershed-based general permits may be issued. If an MS4 is not part of a watershed-scale group, that MS4 – as has been the requirement to date – would need to document what BMPs it is implementing to reduce pollutant loads delivered to receiving waters.
- The burden is on the MS4 to prove it is not contributing to a water quality issue. MS4s need to build plans to address pollutants like chlorides (road salt) and bacteria through the implementation of BMPs.
- SMC will keep Lake County MS4s updated on status of the new MS4 permit through its website

[IL EPA DRWW presentation](#)

Stream and Detention Basin Inventories – Jeff Laramy, Dan Wolski, SMC

SMC completed data collection this fall in the Aptakisic Creek, Indian Creek, Bull Creek, and Newport Drainage Ditch subwatersheds using the latest in technology.

- Inventories precede every SMC watershed study, data used in watershed planning to make recommendations.
- Stream data: hydraulic, channel conditions, point discharges, land use in riparian corridor, debris jams. Identifies erosion hotspots, debris blockages, problem structures, point source discharges.
- Detention Basin data: overall condition, number of outlets/inlets, side slopes, short-circuiting, vegetative buffer, other problems. Identifies maintenance issues, problems with performance for potential BMP improvements and to elevate awareness within the watershed.
 - Public/private basins are inventoried. Limited resources at municipal level. Maintenance depends on cooperation with HOAs and private landowners. Raise awareness and

maintenance identification and needs featured in annual HOA workshop, but more needs to be done to maintain basins no matter who owns them.

- GIS photos at data points are part of the inventory. All of SMC stream and basin inventories are available through ARC GIS on-line.
- SMC will be folding this information into the update of the Lake County Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.

See Stream/Detention Inventory presentation (includes link to on-line browser) at the end of this document

BMP Maintenance: Prescribed Burns – Tom Flader, TGF Forestry and Fire

Post-construction stormwater BMP maintenance and the long term care of those BMPs designed to accommodate native vegetation.

- Every burn is site specific and depends on what you are trying to control.
- There is a 3-4 month planning process which includes the permit application process. Fees can range from \$50-\$300 and there can be potentially more than one permit – may include a local fee in addition to the state fee.
- Site considerations: urban interface with hazards, wet areas, permits, notifications to residents and local fire departments, and weather conditions a major factor.
- Burns best done November – May when plants are dormant but depends on what you are trying to control. Example: leafy areas are best burned in the fall. Burns are usually conducted 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. with mop up operations starting around 2 p.m.
- Marshy areas are best burned in the winter because the water is frozen.
- Cattails may be cut in the winter if they are close to a structure. This reduces high heat rates when burned in the spring.

See EPA prescribed burn resources at the end of this document

IV. Ordinance Administrative Issues

Re-Formatted WDO – Scott Griffith, SMC

October 13, 2015 is the effective date of the recently revised WDO, the 12th version of the WDO since its inception in 1992. Community adoption is underway.

- What was updated: Appendix C: 16 new FIRM panels and Squaw Creek FIS; two administrative amendments; Isolated Waters of Lake County amendment.
- Reformatting benefits: improve ease of use and references.

WDO, community adoption information

V. SMC/Community Working Relationship

Wetland Restoration and Preservation Plan (WRAPP) – Juli Crane, SMC

WRAPP focuses on function and restoration opportunities. Planning process began in 2015 and will wrap up in 2017.

- Planning process: builds on existing wetland data (i.e., Lake County Wetland Inventory, ADID), field verification, wetland function, identify opportunity sites, provide decision tool for users.
- WRAPP does not include: new development regulations, land acquisition plan, or new wetland protections.
- Technical Advisory Committee is established and has begun the planning process.
- Deliverables: interactive mapping tool and technical summary report.

See WRAPP presentation at the end of this document.

VI. Interjurisdictional Programs, Projects and Grants Forum

2016 Watershed Management Board (WMB) RFP – Ashley Warren, SMC

SMC received 24 project proposals totaling \$1,644,813 and requesting \$356,005 of WMB funds. SMC will be seeking approval of 16 projects at the January SMC meeting.

VII. Other Topics for Discussion

See 2016 meeting schedule. Everyone is welcome to attend Executive Committee meetings. Please contact Chairman Drabicki, Vice Chair Knysz, or SMC if you have a topic idea you would like to hear about.

VIII. Adjourn – Meeting adjourned at 11 a.m. Next quarterly meeting is March 9, 2016 , 9-11 a.m. at the Lake County Central Permit Facility.



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Municipal Advisory Committee Meeting
December 9, 2015

Name & AGENCY/GROUP
(please print)

EMAIL ADDRESS
(only if it has changed)

1. Scott Drabick, Gurnee -
2. FREDERICK Council LIBERTYVILLE -
3. Tom Flader T&F Forestry + Fire Tom F@ T&F Enterprises. com
4. Ed Lebbos BLA / Village of Wheatville edlebbos@bellingerla.ch. com
RHMB
5. Jim Mitchell Green Oaks / Bach Park / Wauconda jmitchell@rhmg. com
6. ANDREA LARSON MANASSAS / VARIOUS
7. Donna Erfort Village of Port Barrington portbarrington
Shannon Yeaton " " " @ comcast.net

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Name & AGENCY/GROUP
(please print)

EMAIL ADDRESS
(only if it has changed)

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 8. | FRANK J. FURLAY | WAUKEGAH
ROUND LAKE PARK | |
| 9. | Scott Firnbach | Round Lake Park | |
| 10. | JOHN TIERNEY | Baxter & Woodman
Grayslake/Round Lake/North Barrington | jtierney@baxterwoodman.com |
| 11. | Caitlin Burke | Genwall Hamilton | |
| 12. | KEITH GRAY | ILM | kggrayfilmenvironments.com |
| 13. | AL GIERTCH | LEDOT | |
| 14. | Mary Krusz | Cordno | |
| 15. | Brian Frank | LC PRAD | |
| 16. | Ashley Warren | LC SMC | |
| 17. | Yamin Yamin | JACO | YAYAMIN@JACOENGINEERS.COM |
| 18. | Mike Adan | LCHD | |

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Name & AGENCY/GROUP
(please print)

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(only if it has changed)

19. Bill Emmertich MUNDLEIN demmerich@mundlein.org
20. Pharon Osterby SMC sosterby@LakecountyFL.gov
21. ROB BIRNE VILG OF LINCOLNSHIRE
22. Juli Crane SMC
23. Donovan Day Fox Lake dayd@FoxLake.org
24. Jeff Hansen LAKE BLUFF
25. Darren Olson CBTEL dolson@cbtel.com
26. KC Doyle CAO
27. Manny Gomez Highland Park
28. Jylawn Black
29. Kathy Werner SMC

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**Name & AGENCY/GROUP
(please print)**

**EMAIL ADDRESS
(only if it has changed)**

30. MIKE WARNER LCSMC
31. Michael Gallett Kildur
32. MIKE PRUSIA SMC
33. DAVID BROWN VERNON HILLS
34. Scott GALLIGH SMC
35. Megan Vancil LCSMC
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____

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Lake County Stormwater Management Commission Stream and Detention Inventories

Jeff Laramy-GIS Analyst/Intern Coordinator
Neil Schindelar-Engineering Field Tech/GIS



Discussion Topics

- **Stream and Detention Basin Inventories**
 - What?
 - Why?
 - How?
 - Highlights
- **Enhancements with New Technologies**
- **Web-based Inventory Browser Demo**
- **Web-based Field Collection Demo**

Stream and Detention Inventory Preparation

- **Intern Hiring Process**
 - *Team of 2 for Stream Inventory/1 Person for Detention Inventory*
 - *2016 hiring 8 interns*
- **Watershed Stakeholder Email**
 - *Municipal officials, County Board Members, Township Supervisors*
 - *Letter and map*
- **Riparian Landowner Analysis and Mail-out**
 - *Riparian landowners >5 acres*
 - *Letter and map*
- **Coordinate Stakeholder Field Visits**



Stream and Detention Inventories

- Conducted for the past 15 years on high priority watersheds
- Evaluate hydraulic, geomorphic, and aquatic characteristics of the stream/flood storage potential and conditions of basins
- Inventories precede every SMC Watershed Study
- Data used in watershed planning to make recommendations

Stream Inventory Data Collection Methodology

- Stream is divided into reaches
 - Reach is stream segment with similar hydraulic, geomorphic, and riparian characteristics
- 
- Data collected on a Stream Inventory Report Form (SIRF) and entered in Access Database*
 - Digital photos taken of all features/points of interest

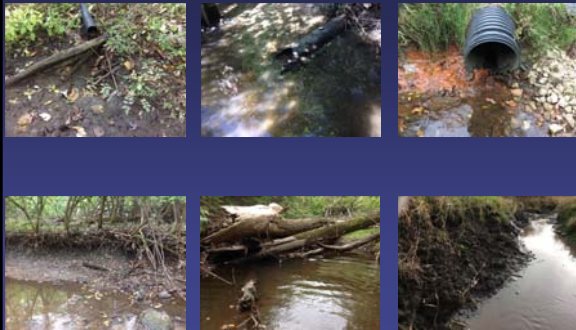
Stream Characteristics Assessed

- Channel conditions such as bank height, erosion, substrate, channelization, and lateral recession rates
- Hydraulic structures
 - *Bridges, culverts, pipes, dams, bridges*
- Point discharges into streams
- Land use and vegetative cover in riparian corridor
- Debris Jams
- NOT a biological assessment

Uses of the Stream Inventory in Watershed Planning

- ID "erosion hotspots"
- Target debris blockages
- Identify Problem Hydraulic structures
- Identify Problem Point source discharges
- Elevate level of awareness within watershed

Stream Inventory



Detention Basin Inventory Data Collection Methodology

- Base GIS data is from Lake County Hydro
- Will reach out to municipalities for basin data
- Every basin is visited if possible
- Data collected on a Detention Basin Inventory Report Form and entered in Access Database*
- Digital photos taken of all basins and associated structures

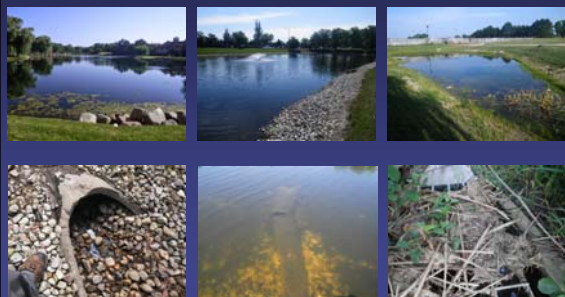
Detention Basin Characteristics Assessed

- Overall basin condition, number of inlet and outlets, short-circuiting/other problems?
- Predominant landuse
- Side slopes
- Vegetative buffer (or lack thereof)
- Short-circuiting/Inlet and Outlet problems
- NOT a biological assessment

Uses of the Detention Basin Inventory in Watershed Planning

- Identify maintenance issues
 - *Mowing up to the edge?*
 - *Clogged inlets and outlets?*
- Identify problem basins and structures
 - *Algae present/stagnant water* *Install aerator?*
 - *Broken structures?*
- Make Best Management Practice recommendations
- Elevate level of awareness within watershed


Detention Basin Inventory





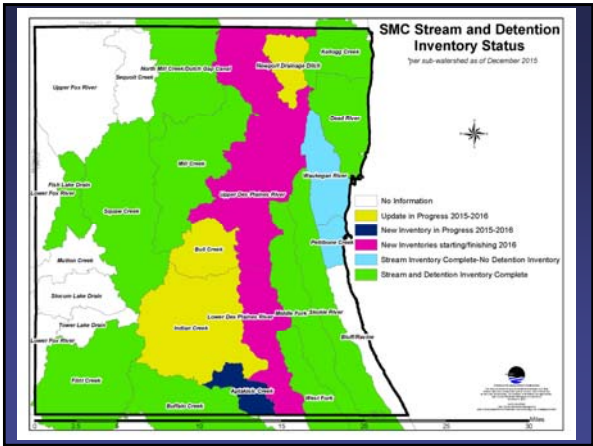
Stream and Detention Inventory Equipment

- Wading Pants and Boots
Stream Inventory Only
- Tablet with Waterproof Case
- GPS Camera
- Survey Rod
- Measuring Tape
- Misc (*back pack, cell phone, plastic baggies, pens*)

If all the technology fails....and it will...





**WEB-BASED
STREAM/DETENTION
INVENTORY BROWSER
DEMOS**

1. Buffalo Creek

<http://tinyurl.com/j5q9b3s>

2. Mill Creek BMP

<http://tinyurl.com/pqn3xae>

3. Lake County Stream Inventory

<http://tinyurl.com/gmm87qw>

**CURRENT FIELD COLLECTION
TECHNIQUES DEMO**

Collector for ArcGIS

Neil Schindelar

Contact Information

- Web site: lakecountyil.gov/stormwater
- Jeff Laramy 847-377-7709
- email: jlaramy@lakecountyil.gov
- Neil Schindelar 847-377-7730
- email: jlaramy@lakecountyil.gov





Illinois EPA Fact Sheet

OPEN BURNING PERMITS

Who regulates open burning?

1. The Illinois Pollution Control Board (Board) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA or Agency) regulate open burning.

Pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/9(c):

No person shall cause or allow the open burning of refuse, conduct any salvage operation by open burning, or cause or allow the burning of any refuse in any chamber not specifically designed for the purpose and approved by the Agency...except that the Board may adopt regulations permitting open burning of refuse in certain cases.

2. Local (counties or municipalities, i.e., villages, towns, or cities) authorities/governments may also regulate open burning in areas where they have jurisdiction.

State law or regulation does not override local prohibitions or limitations on open burning. Local ordinances may be more restrictive and must be followed. Local ordinances may require that additional permits be obtained.

What is open burning?

Open burning is the combustion of any matter in the open or in an open dump.
415 ILCS 5/3.300.

Open burning permits are issued for the following burning activities (the applicant must complete and submit the appropriate application form):

- Fire Fighter Training/Fire Extinguisher Training
 - Application for Open Burning Permit (Form APC 325)
 - Notice of Demolition & Renovation Form (APC 430)
 - Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) Submittal & Clearance Form
- Landscape Waste w/Air Curtain Destructor
 - Application for Open Burning Permit (Form APC 325)
- Prairie & Ecological Landscape Burns
 - Application for Open Burning Permit (Form APC 325)
- Disaster Debris Open Burning
 - Disaster Area Open Burning Permit Application Form

Where do I go to find open burning permit applications?

- To view open burning permit information and obtain applications, go to <http://www.epa.state.il.us/air/permits/openburn/index.html>

- For other state environmental information, go to <http://www.epa.state.il.us/index.html>

Are there standard conditions that must be followed when burning pursuant to an open burning permit?

Yes, these “Standard Conditions for Open Burning” are found at: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/air/stateforms/171-apc.pdf>

Is there a fee for open burning permits?

No, open burning permits are free.

Where do I send in my open burning permit application?

Open burning permit applications may be mailed to:

Illinois EPA, Bureau of Air
1021 N. Grand Ave East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

When can I expect to receive my open burning permit?

The Illinois EPA has ninety days (90) by law to issue open burning permits.

Do I need a separate permit for each burn site?

Permit applicants may apply for multiple burn locations under a single permit application.

When does my open burning permit expire?

Permits are typically issued for a term of one year, after which time they expire.

How do I renew my open burning permit?

The renewal application should be sent to the Illinois EPA at least 90 days prior to expiration of the current permit.

Illinois Laws and Regulations on Open Burning Allow the Following Activities Without a Permit:

- Cooking and campfires are allowed on private property and in public areas where specified.

The Following Activities are Never Allowed or Permitted:

- Open burning of waste by a business is illegal (except for landscape waste generated to maintain the property and agricultural waste generated on the property under limited circumstances).
 - Examples of waste that can never be burned: commercial waste, garbage (i.e., food, food scraps, food packaging, and diapers), construction/demolition debris, tires, and materials containing asbestos.

- Open burning of garbage, construction/demolition debris, tires, and materials containing asbestos is always prohibited.

If you live in any Illinois town or within one mile of a town with a population of 1,000 or more:

- It is illegal to burn anything except for landscape waste. *Local ordinances may be more restrictive and must be followed.*

« FIREFIGHTER TRAINING/FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING »

- An Open Burning Permit must be obtained from the Illinois EPA.
- Houses donated for Firefighter Training/Fire Extinguisher Training must be free-standing establishments.
 - Structures already demolished and/or debris are not eligible for donation to fire departments and may not be burned.
- Structures are required to have an asbestos inspection - all asbestos containing materials must be removed prior to the burn.

« PRAIRIE & ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE BURNS »

Prescribed Burning means the planned application of fire to natural or planted vegetative fuels under specified environmental conditions and following appropriate precautionary measures, which caused the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and accomplish the planned land management or ecological objectives – pursuant to Illinois Department of Natural Resources (Illinois DNR).

It is recommended that “prescribed” burns be conducted between October 1 and April 30 - the time frame established for prescribed burns in central Illinois by Illinois DNR.

Burn Managers should develop a prescribed burn plan. Example plans are available from Illinois DNR: <http://dnr.state.il.us/>, or Natural Resources Conservation Services: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/>

- An Open Burning Permit must be obtained from the Illinois EPA.
- *Local ordinances may be more restrictive and must be followed. Such ordinances may require additional permits. Please check with the county and unit of local government where the prescribed burn will occur.*

Prescribed Burning and Smoke Management:

Prescribed burning should be conducted in accordance with Illinois EPA approved permit conditions and follow applicable standard conditions, as well as any special conditions outlined in the Open Burning Permit.

Smoke Management: For the purpose of Smoke Management “prescribed” burns managed for resource benefits should be conducted in accordance with guidance outlined in the Draft Illinois Smoke Management Program. Smoke management components in burn plans should include:

- Actions to minimize prescriptive fire emissions,
- Methods for evaluating smoke dispersion, including using National Weather Service daily fire weather planning forecast information and a dispersion index,
- Public notifications and exposure reduction procedures, and
- Air quality monitoring of sensitive receptors.

Burn Managers in non-attainment areas of the state should use the Air Quality Index to monitor daily air quality conditions and delay burning on “Orange” or worse “Air Pollution Action Days”: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/air/index.html>

« AGRICULTURAL WASTE & OPEN BURNING »

Agricultural Waste: Is any refuse *generated on site* on a farm or ranch by crop and livestock production practices including such items as bags, cartons, dry bedding, structural materials, and crop residues - excluding garbage, dead animals, buildings, corn cribs, and landscape waste.

Agriculture waste may be burned if the following criteria are met:

- *Open burning is restricted to the site where the waste is generated* (35 Ill. Adm. Code 237.120 (a)(1))
- Open burning is not allowed in restricted areas.
 - Restricted area is any city, village, or incorporated township plus a zone extending one mile beyond the boundaries when there is a population of 1,000 or more. (35 Ill. Adm. Code 237.101)
- Open burning is prohibited if it hampers visibility on roadways, railroad tracks, or airfields.
- Open burning must be more than 1,000 feet from residential or other populated areas.
- The owner/operator must show that no reasonable and economic alternative method of disposal is available. (35 Ill. Adm. Code 237.120(a)(6))
- *Local ordinances may be more restrictive and must be followed.*

« LANDSCAPE WASTE & OPEN BURNING »

Landscape waste: Is leaves, grass, tree limbs, shrubbery cuttings, and other materials accumulated as the result of the care of lawns, shrubbery, vines, and trees.

Is it illegal to burn leaves in Illinois?

It depends on the local laws and ordinances as units of local governments have the authority to impose limitations on burning landscape waste including limiting

the hours when such burning may occur, types of material allowed, as well as a total ban of open burning (e.g., leaf-burning ban). There is no state law or regulatory ban on leaf burning, however, local laws and ordinances govern.

While there are no state laws that prohibit open burning of landscape waste, restrictions do exist:

- *If allowed by local authorities/governments, leaves may only be burned on the site where they are generated, or at sites provided and supervised by a local government.*
- Local governments may ban the open burning of landscape waste and other materials.
- Local governments may regulate burning by specifying times and/or weather conditions during which open burning may occur.

« COMMERCIAL/TRADE WASTE & OPEN BURNING »

Commercial Waste: Is waste generated by a business, industry, and government institutions.

- It is illegal to burn commercial waste in the state of Illinois, except for landscape and agriculture waste *generated on the property* and under limited circumstances.
- Landscape waste generated for the purpose of clearing land for new development/business *is a trade waste* and may only be burned with an air curtain incinerator and after obtaining the appropriate permits.
- *Local ordinances may be more restrictive and must be followed.*

« DISASTER DEBRIS & OPEN BURNING »

Disaster Debris: Is tree limbs, brush, natural wood and plant debris, agricultural waste (bags, cartons, dry bedding, structural materials and crop residue), canvass sandbags, clean wood building debris, and lumber.

Disaster debris may be burned if the following criteria are met:

- If the Governor of Illinois or the President of the United States *declares a major disaster*. (20 ILCS 3305/11)
 - The area(s) in which the major disaster has been declared are defined. (20 ILCS 3305/11)
- Once a disaster is declared, open burning of disaster debris may occur through the Disaster Area Open Burning Permit Application process along with adherence to local laws and regulations.

Does the burning of all disaster debris require an open burning permit?

No, the following disaster debris **DOES NOT REQUIRE AN OPEN BURNING PERMIT:**

- Tree limbs, brush, natural wood, and plant debris may be burned;
(1) On the *site where they are generated*, and

- (2) At *community sites* under supervision of the local government.
- Agricultural waste such as bags, cartons, dry bedding, structural materials and crop residue may also be burned on the *site where they are generated*.
- Local governments (counties or municipalities, i.e., villages, towns, or cities) may also regulate open burning, and those rules govern if they are more restrictive. ***State law and regulation does not override local prohibitions or limitations on open burning.***

When is a permit required when burning disaster debris?

The following types of disaster debris REQUIRE AN OPEN BURNING PERMIT:

- Clean wood building debris, lumber, and canvas sandbags – regardless of site where such waste is generated.
- If using an **Air Curtain Destructor**, the owner or operator must obtain an open burning permit from the Illinois EPA pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 237 and comply with the requirements for local siting, if applicable, as set forth in Section 39.2 of the Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2). Note that under the Emergency Power Act, the Governor may suspend the requirements for a permit and siting when an area has been declared a disaster.

Is a Disaster Area Open Burning Permit always required during declared disasters?

- Unless otherwise indicated above, or the requirement for such permits is suspended by the Governor, open burning permits are required from the Illinois EPA during times of declared disasters.
- Local governments may likewise exempt all or part of local prohibitions and local permit requirements during declared disasters. Local governments cannot suspend the requirement to obtain an open burning permit from the Illinois EPA.

- ♦ Units of local government can apply for **multiple burn locations under a single permit** application, and are encouraged to do so.
- ♦ Applicants other than units of local government can also apply for multiple burn locations under a single permit if the applicant provides proof in the application that the proposed activities have been coordinated with the unit of local government and the local Fire Protection District.

!!Under no circumstances is open burning of **Asbestos containing materials and Tires** allowed!!

- If permit is required, complete a Disaster Area Open Burning Permit Application Form found at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/air/permits/openburn/index.html>
- FAX completed form to (217) 524-5023.
- The Illinois EPA typically issues Disaster Area Open Burning Permits within 1 - 2 days after receipt of the application; however, upon request the Illinois EPA can expedite permits in the event of an emergency.

- Disaster Area Open Burning Permits are typically issued for a short period (e.g., covering from 30 to 90 days) after which time they expire.

GENERAL CONDITIONS for the Open Burning of Disaster Debris
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate the burn with the local Fire Protection District. 2. Conduct the burn when the wind is blowing away from roadways, railroad tracks, airfields, and populated areas. 3. Provide on-site supervision of the burn location. 4. Burning occur only from approximately 9 am to 6 pm to get the best natural smoke dispersion conditions

« WOODSTOVES »

Are Woodstoves prohibited in Illinois?

- The use of woodstoves is not prohibited in Illinois; however, the type of materials that may be burned as a fuel and the manner in which such stoves may be operated is limited to the fuels and the operation and maintenance procedures specified by the manufacturer of the stove.
- Local governments have the authority to adopt ordinances limiting or prohibiting this type of activity.
- *Local ordinances may be more restrictive and must be followed.*

« CONTACT INFORMATION »

- ❖ For further information or if you have any questions please contact Floyd McKinney in the Bureau of Air Permit Section at (217) 782-2113. In the event that Floyd McKinney is not available, a secondary contact in the event of an emergency is John Blazis at (217) 524-0636.
- ❖ For a listing of local Illinois EPA field offices visit:
<http://www.epa.state.il.us/about/locations.html>

Last Revised: April 21, 2008

Municipal Advisory Committee

Watershed Development Ordinance Reformatting




Scott Griffith, PE, CFM
Regulatory Engineer Supervisor
December 9, 2015

WDO Reformatting


Agenda

- FEMA/NFIP Amendment
- Reformatting of the WDO
- Two Administrative Amendments
- Isolated Waters of Lake County Amendment



FEMA/NFIP Amendment

- ▶ FEMA completed the Squaw Creek Analysis
 - Revised FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
 - Revised the Countywide Flood Insurance Study (FIS)
- ▶ To remain in good standing with the NFIP, LCSMC is required to adopt the maps and amend the WDO
- ▶ Updated Appendix C of the WDO



FEMA/NFIP Amendment

- ▶ Updated Appendix C: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Profiles
 - 16 Map Panels Revised
 - Revised panels are designated with an 'L' Suffix
 - 12 Communities, Including Unincorporated Lake County have updated maps
 - Effective Date February 17, 2016
 - Countywide Flood Insurance Study (FIS) revised to incorporate Squaw Creek study
 - Requires Countywide Adoption
 - Effective Date February 17, 2016



FEMA/NFIP Amendment

- ▶ Updated Appendix C Example:

COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY MEMBER	DATE OF CURRENT EFFECTIVE MAP (OR MAP INDEX)	LAKE COUNTY DERIV. PANEL NUMBERS	EFFECTIVE FIS STUDY DATE
HAWTHORN WOODS	170366#	February 17, 2016	17097C014 L	February 17, 2016
		September 18, 2013	17097C0226 K	February 17, 2016
		February 17, 2016	17097C0227 L	February 17, 2016
		September 18, 2013	17097C0228 K	February 17, 2016



Reformatting of the WDO

- ▶ October 13, 2015 – Approved by the Lake County Board
 - A PDF version was emailed October 16th, 2015
- ▶ Inclusion of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Floodplain Maps
- ▶ Reformatting was completed at the recommendation of the Lake County SMC Legal Consult
 - 12th Version of the WDO since October 1992
 - Sections have been added and order was never updated
 - No new technical standards were added



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Reformatting of the WDO

- Improves Ease of Use and Reference
- Example: Am I required to maintain existing depressional storage?
 - Previous WDO: Article IV, Section B.1.b(5)
 - Five Levels Deep
 - Reformatted WDO: Article 5, Section 501.05
 - Three Levels Deep




Reformatting of the WDO

- ▶ Example: Where do I find how to determine the Detention Volume Safety Factor?
 - Previous WDO: Article IV, Section B.1.e.(7)(a)(ii)
 - Seven Levels Deep
 - Reformatted WDO: Article 5, Section 508.01.B
 - Five Levels Deep




Reformatting of the WDO

- ▶ Section 602 – Stormwater Quality Runoff Standards
 - Not a requirement unless adopted by Community with a separate “Stormwater Quality Runoff Ordinance”
 - Previously included in Article VI.B.3.(a–e) of WDO
 - Inspections and Access Section



Reformatting of the WDO

- ▶ Section 1102 – Additional Protective Measures
 - Not new to the WDO
 - Previously included in Article VI.B.1–2
 - Special Precautions



Reformatting of the WDO

- ▶ Section 1002 – Isolated Waters of Lake County Exclusion
 - Appendix A: Definitions
 - Subsection A has been revised to include the statement “as determined by the Enforcement Officer”
 - Subsection A.3 has been revised to state: Wetlands created incidental to construction grading on development sites.



Administrative Amendments

- Two modifications to existing sections:
 - Appeals Section (Article 14)
 - Applies only to the SMC Permitted Projects and Approvals
 - Addition of “a permit decision” to clarify the standard administrative process
 - Penalties and Legal Actions Sections (Article 12)
 - The following was added
 - *The SMC may enforce violations of this Ordinance in accordance with the Lake County Administrative Adjudication Ordinance.*



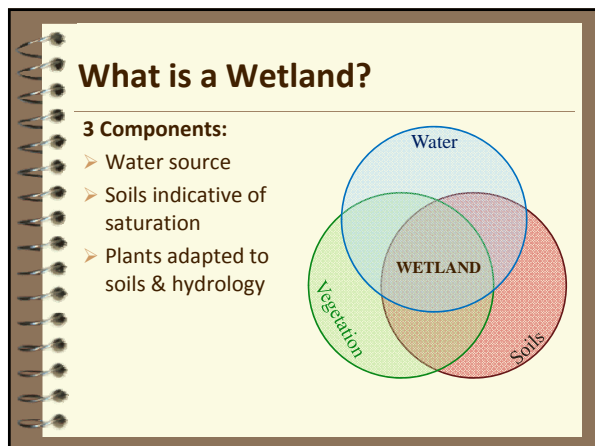
Questions???

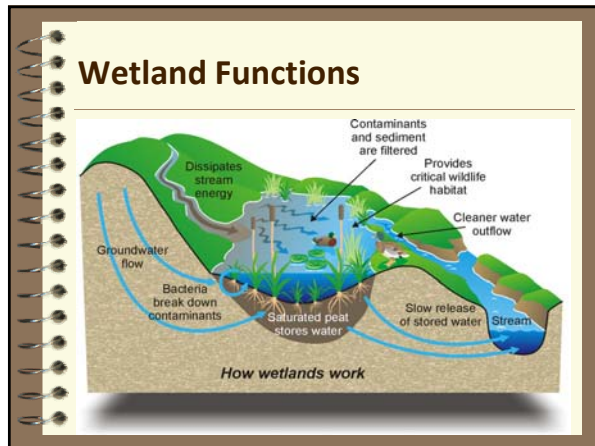
Lake County SMC
 500 W. Winchester Rd., Libertyville, IL 60048
 847/377-7700
www.lakecountyil.gov
jgriffith@lakecountyil.gov

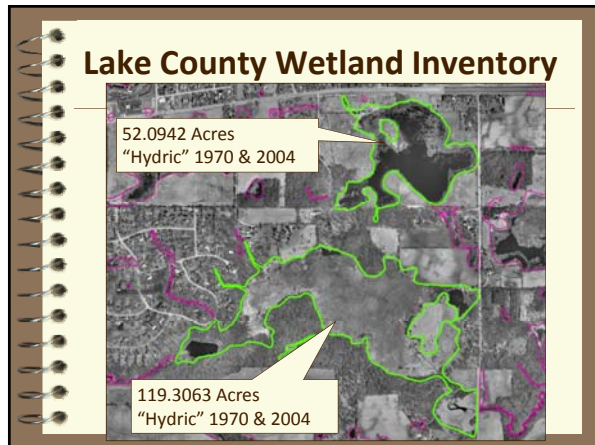













What about Wetland Loss and Restoration?

+ Excellent wetland mapping	WHERE?
- No wetland classification	WHAT?
- No wetland function	HOW?
- Wetland loss information	WHY?


= No identification of functional loss or restoration opportunities in Lake County

Wetland Restoration and Preservation Plan (WRAPP)

- Build on existing wetland data
- Nationally-accepted methods
- Field-verification
- Objective ranking based on function
- Identify opportunity sites
- Provide decision tool for users




What the WRAPP does not include:




- New development regulations
- A land acquisition plan
- New protection for wetlands


Deliverables & Schedule



Interactive Mapping Tool



Technical Summary Report



Began in FY15 and "WRAPP"-up in 2017

For More Information...

Project Website:
www.lakecountyil.gov/stormwater

Project Manager:
Mike Prusila, Watershed Planner
Lake County Stormwater Management
Commission
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(847) 377-7713





STORMWATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Municipal Advisory Committee 2016 Meeting Schedule

Pursuant to the Open Meetings Act, public notice is hereby given that the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission's Municipal Advisory Committee will meet quarterly at 9:00 a.m. at the Lake County Central Permit Facility, 2nd Floor Conference Room, 500 W. Winchester Road, Libertyville IL 60048.

MAC

March 9, 2016

June 8, 2016

September 14, 2016

December 14, 2016

Executive Committee

February 3, 2016

May 4, 2016

August 3, 2016

November 2, 2016